

CONKLING AS AN ORATOR.

As proud as Pitt, as arrogant as Chatham, he actually cowers the senate. It is said that Chatham on one occasion rose in the House of Commons, and in a loud voice began a speech, "Sugar, Mr. Speaker," at which the house was convulsed with laughter. Then, stamping his feet, he roared out, "Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!! Who'll laugh at sugar now?" and a death-like silence was the only answer. Incredible as it may seem to those who have never seen him in his fury, I believe Conkling could repeat that scene with the same result. His personal force is really wonderful. He was too early and has been too long a political leader to have become a real statesman; his mind, though strangely clear and incisive, is not so supple to some of his associates as to explain his power over them.

If you read his best speeches—his "greatest efforts"—you may admire their subtle analysis and fine generalizations, and be pleasantly titillated at their irony, and aroused by their bitter sarcasm, and impressed by their majestic strength of statement; but then, you will only have a feeble conception of his power. His arguments may be refuted or evaded; his caustic wit turned against himself; his scorching sarcasm paid in kind, and yet his speech will have been most lamely answered. That speech is not merely argument and wit and sarcasm—it is all these, and—Conkling. Not even Chatham suffered more from the reporters than does Conkling. He must be considered apart from the matter of his speech, that other men of equal mental and literary ability might prepare. "Manner is great matter," says Festus, and to know Conkling you must study his manner (mannerism included), for in that his personality is made manifest. As I said once before, his allegiance is due to his six feet two inches of patrician beauty. A small man saying what he says, as he says it, would carry little weight. His height, his commanding appearance, his gesticulations, ungraceful, because by them he essays to repress a mental intensity which no actions can express, all give some body and form to his personality. When fully aroused, even what might be considered his oratorical defects add to the idea that before you is force incarnate. I never heard a speaker who so subdued me to his own views and feelings. He does not win or convince you, but crushes you into acquiescing with him. You do not think of his intellect, his wit, his eloquence, as such, but of his power, his force. You can not truly say you enjoy listening to him, but listen to him you must. A weird power controls you. You may substantially agree with him, and so be proud of him as your exponent; but even if you disagree with him, and for the time being if you agree with him, yet listening is almost compulsory. From him I have gotten my fullest idea of what Demosthenes meant, that glorious eloquence—action!

Learn to Labor.

The Emperor of Germany sets an excellent example in the education of his own household. Every Prince of the royal family of Prussia, when in youth, is taught some useful trade. Such experience "is supposed to sober the mind and bring it face to face with the material world," says a correct writer. It does far more than this. It keeps the royal youth from gadding about, and learning, as other less-favored flesh and blood does, the lessons of the club, the green-room, or corner grocery. Face to face with the world's material, with a plane or a hand saw in hand, man is made better, and, if he is honest, work is improved and its results made cheaper. Men or women without trades or an occupation are as weak in this world—where humanity not only makes mortals mourn but compels them to work for a living—as the infant in swaddling clothes, and have not half their claim to protection and care. A healthy man should work or starve. Rich and poor should perform some manual labor every day. Wealth and wisdom are of no effect if not properly worked. The Emperor of Germany shows exceeding cleverness in compelling his household to learn trades.—New York Commercial.

Kisses.

Since the creation of the world no subject has arisen of greater importance than the present. The inventors of the ocular art are popularly supposed to have been Adam and Eve; although it is barely possible that so subtle a science may have originated in a still higher order of beings, for, as the poet insinuates,

"Unless the angels kiss,
How dull must be their bliss."

Yet with theories of angelic, seraphic or cherubic kissing we have naught to do. Plain human lippling is the fact before us which demands an inquiry into its causes and consequences. Kisses may be divided as follows: First, the courtesy; this is imprinted on the hand of some antiquated dame by the young and eligible, who would fain become her residuary legatee. Next is the kiss of affection, by some authorities aptly termed the kiss of custom; this is placed sometimes on the lips, more often on the cheek—especially if papa is a chewer of tobacco or a consumer of whiskey. Next is the kiss of tantalization; this is bestowed by girls upon each other in the presence of young men, and is almost universally denounced by unprejudiced observers as a wicked waste of raw material. Last in our list, but not least, is the kiss of love. Let us speak with bated breath. This is in its marvelous variations the key to all the secrets of life; the inspiration of poets, musicians and painters. Oh, when four lips join to make one rosy union, there flashes through two hearts a sensation before which the glory of champagne evaporates, and the deliciousness of deviled

chicken is no more. But if the kiss of two souls meeting is a foretaste of immortality, what is the kiss at parting? Ah, what is it but the solemn, solitary seal imprinted deeply on the tomb of hope by the angel of despair.—Ex.

Coffee Making.

It will strike the housewife at first reading as simply incredible that the full aroma of the coffee berry can be extracted without any application whatever of fire. The experiment will delight as well as surprise all ladies of intelligence and taste who once put this to the test. The cold process was first devised simply with a view of preventing as far as possible, the escape of the aroma of the coffee berry, which is as volatile as it is delicate, and all ordinary processes more or less sacrifice. Take five ounces of Mocha or old Government Java, roast and grind to a coarse powder, pour the grounds into a glass bottle or decanter; pour on a sufficient quantity of cold water to cover the coffee, stop the bottle with a cork, close, set in a warm situation for thirty hours; now filter the infusion by passing it through some fine lawn or blotting paper placed in a glass funnel, or strain through muslin. This process has been tried with hot water as well as cold, and while it contradicts all prevailing impressions as to so this still remains the fact—that the cold water produces the best result. Let each housekeeper try both the hot and the cold water process, and decide for herself which result gratifies her most.

The Question of Food.

Fish as food, for all classes, weight for weight, has very nearly as much solid nutriment as butcher's meat, game or poultry; which, containing a substance called iodine, which is not found in land animals, has a tendency to correct a scrofulous consumptive habit. Fishermen, who naturally live largely on fish, are especially strong, healthy and prolific. In no class are there found larger families, handsomer women, and greater exemptions from human maladies. To what extent these results follow a fish diet is yet a matter of conjecture. But iodine is the universal remedy up to this nitrogenous portions of our food make fish, and go to supply the wear and tear, and wastes of the body; these are ultimately passed from the system in urine. If more nitrogenous food is eaten than is needed to supply these wastes, nature converts it more rapidly into living tissues, which, with corresponding rapidity, broken down and converted into urine. This is when the food is digested; but when so much is eaten that it cannot be digested, nature takes alarm as it were, and endeavors to remedy the trouble in one of three ways. The stomach casts it off in disgust by vomiting; it is worked out of the system by an attack of diarrhoea; or the human host is made so uncomfortable generally that he can't be still; if he goes to bed, he tosses and tumbles half the night; if he doesn't go to bed, he is taken with the fidgets and can't be easy in one position for half a minute at a time, so that in one way or another, he is compelled to do an amount of muscular effort necessary to work off the surplus; and as a further punishment, his appetite is more or less destroyed for several meals afterward. Little or no nitrogen is poured off with perspiration, breathing or gases.

Fish Culture in the East.

Three years ago says the Mirror and Farmer, the interest which the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts had evinced in regard to fish culture developed into the establishment of a hatching-house and the attendant accessories for the propagation of salmon and trout at Liverpool Falls, about three miles from Plymouth. This and our sister State, Massachusetts, were jointly interested in the enterprise, and into the hands of competent persons was placed the management of the culture, one of whom Albina H. Powers, has since acted as general superintendent of the details, living in a cottage near the fish house, which is a long, low structure, in which are numerous wooden troughs covered with a coating of paraffine. The troughs incline sufficiently to allow water to flow easily down the entire length, and in the appropriate season here rests the spawn in wooden trays, reaping all the advantages in shape of pure water, requisite atmosphere, and other essentials necessary to the development of the germ into actual fish life. Connected with the house is a furnace, which supplies all artificial heat desired. A short distance from the house flows the Pemigewasset river. Obstructions substantial and effective in design have been placed across the stream, so that salmon ascending to the headwaters may be enticed into one of the labyrinthian yards, easily captured and transported into the pond set apart for salmon. Almost adjoining the pond is the abiding place of several hundred trout. These ponds are fed by scores of springs with which their beds abound. A most remarkable sight indeed are these myriad springs, ranging in size from the circumference of a pea to that of a water-pail.

From small beginnings the enterprise of fish culture has taken on large proportions, and now fairly seems destined to become one of great importance. If judiciously managed. The process by which the main means of carrying on the propagation is supplied is as follows: The salmon make their way from the sea up the river, getting over the falls by the fishways which New Hampshire and Massachusetts have wisely constructed, and finally being caught by Commissioner Powers, are placed in the pond. It is the instinct of the salmon to go to the source of a stream if possible to spawn, returning after the spawn have been

deposited to the sea. Nature's time for spawning in the salmon is about the last of October or the first of November. The cunning hand of man has learned how to secure the spawn from a fish with better results even than nature, and by a simple process called stripping, at the proper time spawn are obtained. The estimated amount of spawn taken from salmon is 1000 eggs for each pound a fish weighs; that is, a ten-pound salmon would yield 10,000 eggs. By artificial hatching 95 per cent. of the spawn arrive at real fish life, while left to itself only 5 per cent. graduate from the germ existence.

Very strange indeed to the novice, is the fact that salmon taken from the river and placed in the pond at the fish-house cannot be induced to eat anything. The most epicurean morsels have no charm for them. The explanation is, that the salmon gets something in salt water which is so fattening that when it leaves old ocean for the mountain waters its condition is remarkably corpulent in character. From that time on until it returns to its sea abode, the fish, Tanner-like, lives on water and itself. After depositing its spawn its aspect is woefully lank, lean and dejected. It quickly, however, regains its old-time plumpness upon returning to salt water. After the spawn is secured it is placed in a tank in water at the temperature of 45 deg' and after 120 days have elapsed hatching is inaugurated. The first sign of life is the appearance of a black speck which is the eye of the fish. Soon the wiggling process commences and out bursts Mr. Fish from the egg. The shell thrown off resembles that of a pea. A small sac clings to the young fish furnishing it with sustenance until able to shift for itself. Then usually it is that the germ life ceases and fish life begins, for at this stage the fish is perfect and ready to be deposited in streams. The process above spoken of occupies about six weeks. Trout yields about the same number of spawn as salmon. To hatch trout occupies from 60 to 120 days, depending upon the temperature of the water. The process of hatching in the case of salmon can be materially hastened by placing the spawn in water of 60 deg. temperature; under such circumstances hatching occurs very speedily, but the results are non-healthy fish.

During the first year the hatching-house was in operation 100,000 salmon were placed in the waters about the State; in 1879, 350,000 salmon were planted and 40,000 trout [20,000 trout also went to Massachusetts] while the present year 200,000 salmon and 70,000 trout have been distributed.

Nutricene.

A new alimentary substance, named nutricene, has been brought before the French academy by M. Moride. It is prepared by combining raw meat, deprived of bones or tendons, with bread or farinaceous substances, which absorb the water of constitution of the meat. The whole is dried in air, or in a mild-heated stove, then powdered and sifted. The powder thus obtained is of a fine gray or yellowish color, and of agreeable taste, with gummed water, albumen or fat, it may be made into cakes, cylinders, etc., for after-use, in the form of soup, sauce or biscuits. The substance can be kept indefinitely, if not exposed to moisture or too strong heat. It is claimed to be more assimilable than cooked meat, and more nitrogenized and nourishing than meat. The nitrogen of nutricene is fresh meat is at most four per cent. The same system of preservation, applied to blood or horse flesh, or the debris of slaughter houses, gives advantageous results in feeding dogs, pigs, hens and ducks.

Chicken Pie.

Take two full-grown chickens, disjoint them, and cut the back-bone, &c., as small as convenient. Boil them with a few slices of salt pork in water enough to cover them, let them boil quite tender, then take out the breast bone. After they boil, and the scum is taken off, put in a little onion cut very fine, not enough to taste distinctly, but just enough to flavor a little; rub some parsley very fine when dry, or cut fine when green; this gives a pleasant flavor. Season with pepper and salt and a few ounces of fresh butter. When all is cooked well, have liquid enough to cover the chickens, then beat two eggs and stir in some sweet cream. Line a pan with crust made like soda biscuit, only more shortening, put in the chickens and liquid, then cover with a crust the same as the lining. Bake till the crust is done, and you will have a good chicken pie.

Man's Age.

Few men die of age. Almost all die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accidents. The passions kill men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression shocked with passion, has little exaggeration in it, for even though not surely fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men offend die young; weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use the strength and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or, like the candle, to run; the weak to burn out. The inferior animals, which live temperate lives have generally their prescribed number of years. The horse lives twenty-five; the ox fifteen or twenty; the lion about twenty; the dog ten or twelve; the rabbit eight; and the guinea pig six or seven. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man, of the animals, is one that seldom lives this average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to the physical law, for five times twenty are one hundred, but instead of that, he scarcely reaches over an average four times his growing period; the cat six times the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most intemperate, but the most laborious

and hard worked of all the animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals and there is no reason to believe, though we can not tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflection.

Meadows may be pastured in the dry season after the crop has been removed but never in the early spring nor late in the fall.

The Apiary.

Something About Bees.

The Egyptians exhibit great skill in their manner of cultivating the bee. As the flowers and harvest are much earlier in Upper Egypt than in Lower, the inhabitants profit by the circumstances in regard to their bees. They collect the hives of different villages on large barges, and every proprietor attaches a particular mark to his hives. When the boat is loaded the conductors descend the river slowly, stopping at all places where they can find pasturage for the bees. After having thus spent three months on the Nile the hives are returned to the proprietors, and after deducting a small sum due to the boatman for having transported his hives from one end of the river to the other, he finds himself suddenly enriched with a quantity of honey and wax, which is immediately sent to market. This species of industry procures for the Egyptians an abundance of the production of the bee, which they export in considerable quantities to foreign lands. In the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, when the moors are covered with a species of heather called ling, and which blossoms in August, covering these barren heaths with a beauty scarcely equaled in any other country, distant bee-keepers load their hives into wagons, and having previously engaged quarters for them with the farmers who dwell on the confines of these moors, the hives are conveyed to their ranges, where they stay a month or six weeks. Comparatively empty hives when carried away are brought back full of honey, and many weak hives are thus enabled to winter over without loss, while the best ones have large quantities of honey and wax removed from them, the product of about two months in the year. The hum of the busy bees and the blooming of ling enliven a scene when, during the other ten months of the year, appears but a dreary waste, at the best but a pasture for the black-faced heath sheep, or a breeding place for grouse, hares and foxes, and a hunting ground for England's aristocracy. Of late years many of these moors have been enclosed, the lands cultivated, and are now producing an abundance of potatoes, oats, barley and grass.—American Cultivator.

Bee Notes.

Four things necessary to secure surplus honey: A hive full of comb, space between the combs, full of bees, abundant pasturage and favorable weather. Honey is consumed very rapidly when brood is being largely reared, and if a scarcity of honey should occur, as is often the case between fruit blossoms and clover, it is very essential that food should be supplied. You can by removing the drone comb prevent the raising of drones to a great extent, but the bees will always find some little corner in which to raise a few drones. By the use of foundation, the number of drones can be governed admirably. If the colony is as strong as it ought to be, the bees will do their own house cleaning without any assistance. The bee keeper who has sufficient judgment to properly manage bees can know the condition of each colony, by sitting down beside it in the heat of the day and observing the actions of the bees. Bees with a fertile worker will not accept a queen, nor will they raise one if brood is given them. They will sometimes start queen cells, but will not allow them to come to maturity. There is no way of detecting a fertile worker among other bees. It is poor policy to fuss with a colony in this condition. The better plan is to double them up with another colony having a good queen.

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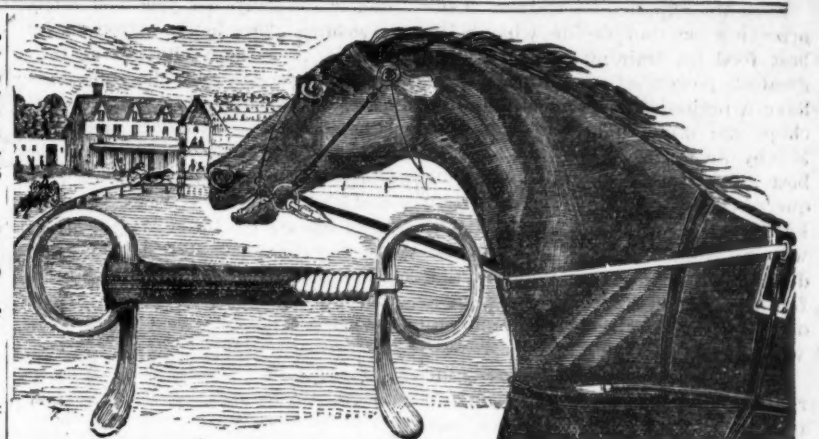
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In our own day, the Spanish peasant ranks among the strongest and most agile men in the world. He will work all day in a mine or wine press, under a hot sun, and then dance half the night to the music of a guitar. What do they live on? A piece of black bread and an onion, perhaps half a watermelon. You may see them dipping their piece of bread into a horn of olive oil, and then into some vinegar made hot with pepper and garlic, and then they are happy. Sometimes they get a draught of harsh, sour wine, but not strong.

The Smyrna porter walks off with a load of eight hundred weight. His only food, day after day, is a little fruit—a handful of dates, a few figs, a bunch of grapes, some olives. He eats no beef, pork or mutton. His whole food does not cost him a penny a day.

The Coolie, living on his rice, can outwork the negro, fed on bacon. The Arab, living on rice and dates, conquered half the world.

The most tremendous muscular force and the greatest powers of endurance may be nourished upon a very moderate diet.—Field Glass.

Use of Dress.

No matter what man may write or say upon the subject, the womanly woman will always pay considerable attention to her dress, as she should. Indifference and consequent inattention to dress often show pedantry, self-righteousness or indolence. It is not a virtue, but a defect in the character. Every woman should study to make the best of herself with the means at her command. Among the rich the love of dress promotes some degree of exertion and display of taste in themselves, and fosters ingenuity and industry in inferiors; in the middle class it engenders contrivance, diligence, neatness of hand; among the humbler it has its good effects. So long as dress merely interests amuses, occupies such time and such means as we can reasonably allot to it, it is salutary; refining the tastes and the habits, and giving satisfaction and pleasure to others.

Sensible men like to see their wives and daughters well dressed, and take pride in their appearance. The woman who has not some natural taste in dress, some love of novelty, some delight in the combination of colors, must be deficient in a sense of the beautiful. As a work of art, a well-dressed woman is a study. Consistency in regard to station and fortune, is the first matter to be considered. A woman of good sense will not wish to expend in unnecessary extravagances money wrung from the hands of an anxious, laborious husband; or if her husband be a man of fortune she will not even encroach upon her allowance. It will be her study to dress well with as little expense as possible; for it is unbecomingly of no woman's dignity to be careful of the clothes she wears, and to be economical in her expenditure. When love of dress is indulged in beyond the compass of means, it cannot be too severely condemned. But it is the duty of every woman to dress as well as she can.

New and Stale Bread.

The nature of the difference between new stale bread is far from being known. It is only lately that the celebrated French chemist, Boussingault instituted an inquiry into it, from which it results that the difference is not the consequence of desiccation, but solely of the bread. If we take fresh bread into the cellar, or in any place where it cannot dry, the inner part of the loaf it is true, is found to be crumbly, but the crust is no longer brittle. If stale bread is taken into the oven again, it assumes all the qualities of fresh baked bread, although in the hot oven it must undoubtedly have lost part of its moisture. M. Boussingault has made a fresh loaf of bread the subject of minute investigation, and the results are anything but uninteresting. New bread in its smallest parts, is so soft, clammy, flexible and glutinous, (in consequence of the starch during the process of fermenting and baking being changed into mucilaginous dextrine), that by mastication it is with great difficulty separated and reduced to small parts, and is less under the influence of the saliva and digestive juices. It consequently forms itself into hard balls by careless and hasty mastication and deglutition, becomes coated over by saliva and in this state enters the stomach.

The gastric juice being unable to penetrate such hard masses, and being scarcely able even to act upon the surface of them, they frequently remain in the stomach unchanged, and, like foreign bodies, irritate and incommodate it, including every species of suffering—oppression of the stomach, pain in the chest, disturbed circulation of the blood, congestion and pain in the head, irritation of the brain, and inflammation, apoplectic attacks, cramps and delirium.

CURE FOR DYPHTHERIA.—The celebrated Dr. Field, during the ravages of diphtheria in England, a few years since, used the following remedy: A teaspoonful of flour of brimstone in a wineglass of water, stirred with the finger rather than a spoon, as sulphur does not really amalgamate with water. When well mixed, use as a gargle and swallow. In extreme cases, where the fungus was too nearly closed to allow gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and, after the fungus had shrunk, then gargled. If the patient cannot gargle, sprinkle the flour of brimstone on a live coal and let him inhale the fumes. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant. Dr. Field never lost a patient from diphtheria using all his immense practice.

Home Conversation.

Endeavor to always talk your best before your children. They hunger perpetually for new ideas. They learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they dream is drudgery to learn from books, and even if they have to be deprived of many educational advantages, they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among the children. If they have not mental stores enough for each, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent home is dull system for young people, a place from whence they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in pleasant conversation; and what unconscious, but excellent mental training is lively, social argument! Cultivate to the utmost the graces of conversation.—Ex.

Medical Uses of Eggs.

For burns or scalds, nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer, as a varnish for a burn, than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly with or without sugar and swallowed, it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on those organs to enable nature to resume her healthful way over the diseased body. Two or at most three eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

Man.

The average weight of an adult man is 140 lbs 6 oz.

The average weight of a skeleton is about 14 lbs.

Number of bones, 240.

The skeleton measures 1 inch less than the height of the living man.

The average weight of the brain of a man is 3½ lbs; of a woman, 2 lbs 11 oz.

The brain of a man exceeds twice that of any other animal.

The average height of an Englishman is 5 feet 9 inches; of a Frenchman, 5 feet 4 inches, and of a Belgian, 5 feet 6½ inches.

The average weight of an Englishman is 150 lbs; of a Frenchman, 136 lbs, and of a Belgian, 140 lbs.

The average number of teeth is 32.

A man breathes about 20 times in a minute, or 1,200 times in an hour.

A man breathes about 18 pints of air a minute, or upward of 7 hogsheads in a day.

A man consumes 408 per cent carbonic acid of the air he breathes; 10,666 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas in 24 hours; consumes 10,667 cubic feet of oxygen in 24 hours, equal to 125 cubic inches of common air.

A man annually contributes to vegetation 124 pounds of carbon.

The average of the pulse in infancy is 120 per minute; in manhood, 80; at 60, the pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

The weight of the circulating blood is about 28 pounds.

The heart beats 75 times in a minute; sends nearly ten pounds of blood through the veins and arteries each beat; makes four beats while we breathe once.

540 pounds, or 1 hogshead 1½ pints, of blood pass through the heart in one hour.

12,000 pounds, or 24 hogsheads 4 gallons, or 10,782½ pints, pass through the heart in twenty-four hours.

1,000 ounces of blood pass through the kidneys in one hour.

174,000,000 holes or cells are in the lungs, which would cover a surface thirty times greater than the human body.

Habitual Costiveness.

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort. It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either form.—Boston Sunday Budget.

POULTRY AS A FARM CROP.—Few people in the south have a proper idea of the value of poultry as a farm crop. Almost every one who pays any attention to poultry does so from the fancier's standpoint. This is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to cover the whole field of poultry keeping as an industry. A few fowls kept and bred in a small place and at a small expense, afford amusement and pleasure. Poultry is really a farm stock as much as pigs and sheep, and may be raised on the farm more profitably as a market crop than either pork or mutton. Besides this, the southern farmer should ship eggs early during the winter when they are high in price. A man who knows how can make poultry as a farm crop a very profitable one.

CURE FOR SMALL-POX.—A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury writes: "I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst case of small-pox cannot be effectually cured in three days, simply by cream of tartar. This is the sure and never failing remedy: One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drank when cold at short intervals. It can be taken at any time, and is a preventive as well as a curative. It is known to have cured in thousands of cases, without a failure. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A German forger, 82 years old, has published in the Leipzig Journal a recipe he has used for 50 years, and which, he says, has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death from hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all danger.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

St. Louis, Jan. 12, 1881.

Prices herewith are for round lots in first hands. Smaller lots charged at higher prices. Buyers pay first ten days' storage, except in special bins.

Flour—\$4 65, \$3 50, \$3 65, \$3 75, \$4 10, \$4 45, \$4 50, \$4 90, \$5 12½, \$5 35, \$5 45, as in quality.

Rye Flour—\$4 80@5 10.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern \$5 75@6, patent \$6@6 25, western \$5@5 50.

Corn Meal—\$2 15@2 20.

Millstuffs—Bran, 66c, 67c, 68c, 70c.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 02. No. 3, 99c@ \$1. No. 2 Mediterranean \$1 02. No. 2 red \$1 02, \$1 01. No. 4, 88c.

Corn—No. 2 mixed 39c, No. 2 white mixed 41c. On order 46@47c.

Oats—No. 2, 31@32c. No. 2 white 33c.

Rye—No. 2, 86@87c.

Barley—Illinois 66c, Wisconsin 80, Minnesota, 82@85c, choice at 92½.

Heard—Undressed \$100@120, shorts \$120 @130, dressed \$150@160, hickled to \$70@75.

Hay—Mixed, \$13 75 choice mixed, \$14 50; strictly prime prairie \$11, prime timothy at \$14, strictly prime \$15 50@16, choice \$16@17 50.

Furs—Raccoon—No. 1 of 75c, No. 2 at 45 @50c, No. 3, 30@35, No. 4, at 15c. Mink—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 25c; No. 4, 10c. Skunk—Black 65@75; short stripe, 45c; narrow stripe, 30c; white or civic 10@15c; wild cat 15@20c; house cat 5@10c. Fox—grey 65c; red \$1. Otter 50c@56. Beaver, 50c@1 75. Bear \$2@7. Badger 20 @50c. Opossum 8@10c; case do 12½. Fall muskrat 5@10c, kitten 2@3c. Wolf—large, No. 1 at \$2, small 75@90c. Southern catch 15@25 per cent, less than above.

Carrots, Beets and Turnips—Sell lightly in shipping order at \$1 75 per bbl.

Dried Green Peas—\$1 80a 90; inferior much less.

White Beans—Common \$1, fair \$1 10a 1 20, prime to choice \$1 30a 40; Eastern screened \$1 75a 80, hand-picked medium \$1 85, navy \$1 80a 2.

Apples—Bon Davis \$2 25a 50; winesap \$2a 25; gentling \$1 50a 175. Eastern \$2a 25. Fruit damaged by frost, specked, small, mixed and poorly packed range from 75c to \$1 50.

Oranges—Louisiana \$7 50a 8 per bbl for bearing, \$8 50 for fancy, for frost, Valencia \$7a 75 per case.

Lemons—Messina \$4 50, Palermo 4, Malaga 350 per box.

Grapes—Malaga 7 50a 8 per bbl—10 to 10 50 for extra—and 4 per keg.

California Peas—4 per box.

Bananas—2 to 3 50 per bunch.

Balingstuffs—We quote: Bagging—2 lb hemp 10@10½, flax and flax-mixed 9½ to 10c, hemp twine 14@15c, iron cotton ties \$1 50@1 75.

Lead—Firm. Soft Missouri had \$4 25 bid.

Hogwines—Active and steady at \$1 11.

Butter—We quote: Creamery 30@32c, dairy packed—choice and selections 23@25c, medium to prime 14@20c, common 11@13c, roll—Northern 18@20c, country 10@12c, choice 15@16c.

Cheese—Dull. Cream 11@13c, part-skims 7@9c, poor skims 3@6c.

Eggs—Quotable at 27c for fresh to 28c for guaranteed.

Poultry—Sales: Turkeys—Rough 9½c, choice 10@11c per lb. Chickens—Poor \$1 50, choice \$2 75@3 00. Ducks—Medium \$2 00@2 25, choice \$2 50@2 75. Geese—Poor \$2 00@2 50, choice \$4 50@5 00, fancy \$5 50@6 00.

Game—Sales: Prairie chickens \$5 00@5 50, pheasant \$4 50, quail \$1 50, rabbit 90c, squirrel 60c, mallard ducks \$3, jack rabbit \$5, wild turkeys 50@70c each, pigeon 40c, deer 4@5c.

Dressed Hogs—Quotable at \$4 50 to \$5. Sale of 23 head at \$4 50.

Potatoes—Firm. We quote: Western grown rose 60@65c, fluke 60@65c, peerless 67@70c, peachblow 70@75c. Eastern at 75 @85c.

Sweet Potatoes—Nansmond sell at \$2 25 per bbl.

Onions—Selling at \$3 50@3 75 per bbl, and \$1 40@1 50 per bu.

Cabbage—Scarce, and selling at \$4 50 per crate.

Sauerkraut—On orders at \$9 50 per bbl.

Horse-radish—Sells at \$4 50@5 per bbl.

Ruta Bagas—Choice worth 45c per bu in bulk and \$1 75 per bbl packed.

Tobacco—The receipts for the week were 238 hds, and shipments 87. We quote: Inferior to common dark lugs \$3 25@3 75, fair to good dark lugs \$3 80@4, fair to good common dark leaf \$4 25@4 75, common dark leaf \$5@5 75, half bright wrapping leaf \$12@18c, fine bright wrapping leaf \$40@60.

Sheep—Common to fair muttons 3 65@4 25, fair to good muttons 4 50@5 00, prime to fancy muttons 5 25@5 50.

Hogs—Indian and Texas hogs 3 00@3 60, smooth hogs 4 35@4 60, fair mixed to good heavy packing 4 40@4 70, choice heavy packing or lord hogs 4 70@4 80, fancy 4 80@5 00.

Cranberries—5a 8 per bbl, 4a 25 per half-bbl, and 2 75a 3 per box.

Dried Fruit—Apples dark 2a 3c fair 3a 4c, prime 3c, choice 4c, good mixed or small halves 5a 6c.

Pecans—Western and I. T. 4a 5c, Texas 6a 7c.

Peanuts—Red 2a 3c.

Chestnuts—No market ready; last sales at 2c.

Sorghum—30a 35c.

Honey—Comb 15c to 18c—latter for choice in fancy paks, strained 8a 10c—California 11a 13c.

Grass Seeds—4 65a 470, timothy 2 30a 2 40 redtop 40c, Hungarian and millet 50a 55c.

Flaxseed—1 12a 13 on basis of pure.

Export steers 5 35a 5 75; good to choice steers 4 80a 5 25; fair to good steers 4 40a 4 75; light corn-fed native steers 4 00a 4 25; fair to good Colorado steers 3 75a 4 25; fair to good stockers 3 20a 3 50 fair to good feeder, no demand; native cows, common to choice, 2 25a 3 40; native heifers, fair to choice 2 50a 3 50; common to choice native oxen 2 75a 3 50; good to choice corn-fed Texas steers 3 00a 3 25; inferior to common mixed 2 40a 2 60; milk cows with calves, 20 00a 45 00; veal calves 4 00a 8.

Wool—Tab-washed—choice 45c, fair 44c, lamb 40@45c, dingy and low 35@27c. Unwashed—choice 28c, inferior 20@27. Merino—light fine 20@22, heavy 17@18c.

Hides—Dry—No. 1 fint 18c, No. 2 do 15c; No. 1 salted 14c, No. 2 do 12½c, bull and stag 11c. Green—No. 1 salted 8½c, No. 2 do 7½c, No. 1 uncured 7½c, No. 2 do 6½c, salted calf 12c; bull and stag 6c for uncured, 6½c for salted.

Feathers—Prime L. G. 45½c@46½c, unripe and quilly 42@43c, mixed 30@40c—tare 3@4 per cent.

Dress Skins—No. 1 47@48; damp, mealy, 4c, 30@40c, green 17@42.

Sheep Pelts—Green—large \$1 at 1 25, medium 75@85c, small 50c; dry—large 60@70c, medium and lamb 25@50c; shearing 10@30c.

Berries—Prime yellow salable at 21c.

THE PREMIUM CLOCK.



This beautiful, accurate clock, an ornament in mansion or cottage, is given to any one sending 12 NEW subscribers at \$1 each.

THE PREMIUM SCALE.

A \$10 Scale Free!



WEIGHS FROM 1-4 OZ. TO 25 LBS.

This little scale is made with steel bearings and brass beam, and will weigh accurately any package a quarter of an ounce to twenty-five pounds. It is intended to supply the great demand for a housekeeper's scale, nothing of the kind ever having been sold before for less than from \$8 to \$12. Every scale is perfect and will last a person's lifetime. We can furnish any of our subscribers with one of these perfect superior scales—boxed and shipped by express and warranted to give entire satisfaction—FREE, if he will send 12 NEW subscribers at \$1 each.

THE PREMIUM CLOCK!!

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT!

We could give hundreds of testimonials from those of our subscribers who have received our beautiful Premium Clock—to be obtained nowhere but from us—and the Premium Household Scales, all agreeing that for accuracy and utility, they cannot be surpassed. We give only a few, as we do not wish to take up too much space.

N. D. Loomis of West Salem, Wis., says: The present of the little clock that I received from you more than five months since, for getting up a club of subscribers, as yet I have neglected to acknowledge the receipt of. At first I looked upon it as a chromo or cheap jewelry premium, and for that reason thought I would wait and give it a fair trial. I have long since been satisfied it is a valuable present, a perfect gem, and an accurate time-keeper. Whenever I want to know when the train is due, I look at the little boys on the clock on the shelf, and they are sure to tell me. It is a wonder to me how you can afford so valuable an agricultural paper at \$1.50 a year and give so beautiful a clock for a club of subscribers. I shall try to increase your subscription list in this section of Wisconsin, and inclosed find \$1.50 for another subscriber to your paper.

H. W. Linn, recorder of deeds of Vernon Co., Mo., says: I have received the Premium Clock for my club of subscribers and am well pleased with it. In design and as a time keeper, it is well worth the effort of any one to make up a club for it.

Mr. J. Spellman of St. Clair Co., Ill., writes: I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the elegant Premium Clock you have sent me for my club of subscribers to the RURAL WORLD. It is an ornament to any room and keeps accurate time. Several of my neighbors have seen it and say they must have it, and that if they can't get a club, they must send \$7.50 to some one in St. Louis for it. Who keeps it for sale? (Remarks.—The clock can only be obtained at the RURAL WORLD office.)

A. H. Smith of Buchanan Co., Mo., says: I got up a club of subscribers and have given the Premium Clock for it, and it is the most beautiful clock in this section of country. We are so much pleased with it, that we write you must get up another club and get the Premium Clock—what else sends them for any purpose about the house.

W. B. Casey of Mt. Vernon, Ill., says: The Premium Clock is received and is a real beauty, and appears to be as good as it is pretty.

J. McNair of Washington Co., Mo., writes: I received the Premium Clock in good order. It is complete in every respect, but our little girl says we must make a seat for the upper baby on it. It runs well, and looks well. If every one of our subscribers would make up a club, they would not regret it.

J. C. Leary of Johnson Co., Mo., writes: The Premium Clock came safely to hand, and pleases us all. It keeps good time and gives entire satisfaction. As it cost only a little work for a good paper that every farmer should have. I hope every subscriber will make up a club for it, and I am sure after he gets the beautiful clock, he will not regret the good work he has done.

A. C. Bear of Buckingham Co., Va., writes: I sent you a club in January and in return received the Premium Clock about the 1st of February. It is very pretty and running accurately, and is a nice ornament in any room.

M. H. Aubry, Murphysboro, Ill., writes: I have received the Premium Clock, and am well pleased with it and thankful for it. It runs all right, and every one who sees it thinks it is a very nice clock. I wish success to the RURAL WORLD and shall do all I can for it.

F. Draper of Andrus Co., Mo., writes: The clock came to hand in good order and is running splendidly, and I think will prove to be a good time-keeper.

W. H. Thomas of Dent Co., writes: The Premium Clock came to hand safe and sound, and has for several weeks continued to be safe to rely upon an accurate time-keeper, and it is a fine ornament in a room.

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